White Shows His Friends What He Can Do-Canavan Rapidly Becoming a Strong Favorite.

The game of baseball yesterday afternoon between the home team and League club of St. Louis brought back the memories of many games played here during the past five years. The eight hundred fans who sat on the bleachers and in the grand stand experienced the same hopes, the same joys, the same sorrow and the same disappointments which have been experienced here by them during many campaigns of haseball games. The fans rooted much and hard, but it was useless. When the game opened and after it had progressed for several innings Indiahapolis stock was away The fans were delighted and spent much unnecessary energy in jollying the visiting team. The home stock was very high when it began to fall, but the fans in their philosophical way took the matter coolly and reasoned that if Fisher had had more practice, if Newell had been in condition, and if Nichol had played a little more lively, the result would have been different. It was not the fans' fault that the home team lost nor was it the fault of any particular player. The Indianapolis team was defeated simply because the visitors showed the result of better practice, playing with snap and a go. The home team played well and the fans were

White, the local player who was picked up as an experiment, put up a beautiful game at third base. He was handy with the bat yesterday and the way he played convinced everybody that he is a comer. Newell, at short, was somewhat stale because of the sore arm which he is nursing. Nichol. of the sore arm which he is nursing. Nichol, at right, did not play the game that those who had not seen him before expected. He was slow in getting after fly balls and if he had been more agile the St. Louis score might have been less, George Washington Henry, in center, worked like a galley slave in the field, at the bat and on the bases. McCarthy did not fall down during the game and he electrified the rooters on two occasions by making star catches. Canavan occasions by making star catches. Canavan at second, played ball, as well as did Quinn, the star second baseman of the St. Louis team. The rooters fell in love with Canavan's style of playing and should be continue he will be one of the pets of the bleachers. Motz, of course, played well. McFarland caught an excellent game and showed the visitors on several occasions that he can "line 'em down to second." Fisher pitched a strong game, except in the disher pitched a strong game, except in the sixth inning, when the Leaguers, in some manner or other, touched him pretty lively, scoring seven runs, four of which were earned. It was a sad inning for the rooters. The Indianapolis team snowed up much stronger than it did last week and each day it shows an improvement. The men are do-ing better team work, and after Mr. Watkins has imbued in them some of the snap and ginger for which his teams are noted. ndianapolis will have one of the strongest teams in the Western League.
Indianapolis falled to impress the visitors McCarthy and Nicol each went out in very short order. McDougal, the smiling pitcher for St. Louis, smiled a triumphant smile. McCarthy and Nicol each went out in very short order. McDougal, the smiling pitcher for St. Louis, smiled a triumphant smile. Dowd stepped forward for the visitors and with the effort of a grunt sent the ball toward left for a clean hit. Miller came forward and after a mighty effort went out with a high fly to Canavan. Connor hit safe, but Lyon flew out to Canavan and then Quinn forced Connor out at second. For Indianapolis Motz reached first upon a wild throw of Ely. McFarland followed with another hit, but Newell hit to McDougal and Motz in trying to reach third was put out. White got first on balls but was forced out at second by Fisher. Ely was the first man put out for St. Louis in the second inning. He hit to Newell who nade a quick throw to Motz. Hogan struck out and Twinam flew out to Newell. When Indianapolis went to the bat in their half of the third the score was nothing to nothing and the rooters were yelling for some one to knock a home run. Henry tried his very best and sent the ball to center field for one base. McCarthy hit to center and Henry came home amid the plaudits of a delighted crowd. Nicol attempted to sacrifice, but was thrown out at first and Motz following retired the side by flying out to center. McDougal reached first base on an error of Newell. Dowd was put out at first by a throw by Newell. Miller made a beautiful drive to left, scoring McDougal. Connor hit a fly toward right, but Nicol got the ball mixed up with the san and Miller reached home. Connor tried to steal second but was thrown out and Lyons struck out. St. Louis was one run ahead and the fans realized that the home team had to get together. The rooters whooped and yelled and gave the Indianapolis players many instructions how to proceed.

McFarland reached first on balls and the fans shouted, "they're affaid to let him hit it." Newell hit safely advancing McFarland. Canavan sacrificed, but advancing McFarland and Newell. Then it was that white, the experiment, came to the bat and by as clean a hit to right as has ever

see him make his debut with fast company, were wild with delight and White at that proud moment could have had anything which they possessed. Fisher reached first upon a scratch hit, but Henry and Mc-Carthy gave a reminder of olden times by flying out. The St. Louis team was retired in very short order, Quinn going out at first and Ely and Hogan being put out trying to steal second. The home team fellowed suit. Motz and McFariand flying out and Nicol going out at second trying to steal. St. Louis gave the rooters a scare in their half of the fifth. Twinam reached first on a wild throw by Newell. McDougal reached first by slow playing on the part of the Indianapolis players. Dowd made a long drive to center which Henry caught after a difficult run. McDougal was caught at second trying to steal. Miller reached first on balls and Connor followed with what looked to be a home run, but thanks to Henry, it was stopped in its made thanks to Henry, it was stopped in its mad-career and the visitors were retired. In the sixth Indianapolis could do nothing. Newell, Canavan and Fisher retiring the

It is needless to dwell on how the game was lost in the last half of the sixth. It was nobody's fault. Indianapolis played hard, but it seemed that the St. Louis players had a grudge at the ball and everytime they struck at it their effort counted. Feltz was substituted for Twinam, without the consent of the home team, which, of the consent of the home team, which, course, was not necessary. He distinguish himself by making a three-base hit, bring-ing in two runs. There were hits in this inning by Dowd, Miller, Ely, Hogan and Ehret and a two-bagger by Lyons. When Indianapolis finally came to the bat the fans knew in their hearts that the game was lost, but with the tenacity of the Hoo-sier rooters they continued to cry for home runs and yell for victory. The players seemed to realize that hope was gone, and the side was retired in quick order. St. Louis did the same. In the first of the eighth McFarland brought back a ray of hope by hitting safe to left. Newell and Canavan flew out. White hit safe, but Mc-Farland was thrown out, trying to reach hird, by a throw from left by Dowd. Ehret, Dowd and Miller went out on flies. Ehret, Dowd and Miller went out on flies. Miller's attempt was in the shape of a territe drive to left, which McCarthy caught after a run. The faint-hearted began to leave, but the true-blue fans remained, and still wanted some one to knock a home run. Fisher was put out at first, Henry reached first on an error of Lyons. McCarthy flew out to Hogan. Nichol got to first by Ely's error. Motz sent joy to eight hundred hearts by knocking a three-base hit, scoring two runs, but McFarland had done his batting earlier in the game, and done his batting earlier in the game, and he went out at first. The score:

St. Louis. A.B. R. H. O. A. Dowd, 1...... onner, L....... wingm, C 2 McDougal, p..... Fisher, D. 4

Earned Runs-Indianapolis, 2; St. Louis, 4.
Two-base Hits-Lyons, Ely.
Three-base Hits-Motz, Pietz.
Sacrifice Hits-Nichol. Canavan, Dowd, winn, McDougal.
Stolen Bases-Dowd, Miller.
Double play-Hogan to Twinam.

Left on Bases-Indianapolis, 9; St. Out-Canavan, Lyons, Hogan, on Balls-McCarthy, McFarland, White (2).
Passed Balls—Twinam, 1; Pietz, 1.
Time—1:45.
Umpire—Wallace Andrews.

AT CINCINNATI TO-DAY.

The Reds Will Be Here To-Morrow to Play the Hoosiers.
The Hoosiers will go to Cincinnati this morning to play a Sunday game. Mc-Carthy and Roat will be left at home to get a rest for to-morrow's game, when the Reds will try to defeat the Hoosiers on the home grounds. Mr. Watkins is making preparations to put up a strong game topreparations to put up a strong game tomorrow in the hope of capturing a game
with a National League team under the
eye of the admiring rooter. Cross and McFarland will be the battery to-day and tomorrow Fisher will twirl the bail and keep
a close eye on first base, while McFarland
will be behind the bat. Phillips and Spies
will be the Cincinnati battery to-morrow.
The team is in much better condition after
last week's practice than when it played
Cincinnati a week ago, and better games
may be looked for to-day and to-morrow.

League Practice Games.

At New York-Yale, 5; New York, 7.
At Danville, Va.-Pittsburg, 6; Danville, 1.
At Roanoke, Va.-Philadelphia, 6; Roa-At Petersburg, Va .- Philadelphia, 11; Pet-Cincinnati-Cincinnati, 27; Y. M. C. Atlanta-Atlanta, 4; Brooklyn, 17. Richmond, Va.-Boston, 12; Rich-At Shreveport, La.-Louisville, 24; Shreve-

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Seaboard-Southern Fight Before the Interstate Commission. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The hearing of the petition of the Southern Railway Company that it be allowed to meet the cut in rates recently made by the Seaboard Airline by the grant of permission to charge less for long than for short distances for the transportation of passengers only, came up before the Interstate-commerce Commission this morning. Commissioners Morrison, Veasey, Yeomans, Knapp and Clements were present. Leslie Ryan represented the Southern Railway Company. Although the case was an exparte one, various persons and corporations supposed to be interested in the matter had been invited to be present. L. R. Watts appeared for the Seaboard Air-line, E. S. Goodman for the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and E. T. Lockwood for the Norfolk & Western rail-

Colonel Haas, assistant president of the Southern, took the stand and asserted that the present rate of the Seaboard for through the present rate of the Seaboard for through business could not be maintained at a profit. He entered a positive denial of the allegations that the Southern had sold tickets through scalpers at less than regular rates, but declined to deny that the Southern has sold tickets at less than regular rates, saying merely that one did not believe the Seaboard could prove any such sale.

General Passenger Agent Anderson, of the Seaboard, testified that the Pennsylvania, without cause, had withdrawn Seaboard line tickets from sale and thus had compelled it to buy tickets over the Pennsylvania. pelled it to buy tickets over the Pennsylva-nia from New York to Weldon, N. C., where Seaboard tickets became good. He declared that one principal cause of the Seaboard's cut (which cut was profitable to it through traffic secured) was that the Pennsylvania gave the Southern special facilities on through rates and he testified at length of purchasers made, he said, by Seaboard agents from scalpers of reduced rate tickets over the Southern. The company's trains now brought in \$300 per coach while before the cut they brought in only \$50 each. The cost of operating had not been increased and the road was more profitable now than under the former high rates. The commission took the matter under advisement. Seaboard tickets became good

Ruling in Regard to Basing Rates. CHICAGO, April 6 .- Some time ago the steamboat lines plying between Puget sound points and San Francisco and Portby intimating that it was its intention to the East. This matter was referred to Western lines neitner the Northern Pacific nor any other line has the right to individual action in such cases. The use of the steamboat rates as a basis for rates from Eastern terminals must, he declared, be by the common consent of all interested. It is understood that the Northern Pacific will accept the ruling and ignore the citic will accept the ruling and ignore the steamer rates if the Great Northern will

Rate for the T. P. A. CHICAGO, April 6.-The Atchison and Rock Island roads to-day gave joint notice annual meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association, to be held at San Antonio, Tex., June 3. The action was taken to meet the competition of the Cotton Belt and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas roads, which have made the same rate from St. Commencing to-morrow the Rock Island road will put an additional train on the Chicago and Omaha service. It will leave Chicago at 6 p. m. daily, arrive at Council Bluffs at 9:10 a. m. and Omaha twenty-five

The C., H. & D.'s Latest Move. HUNTINGTON, W.Va., April 6.-The Cinengineer corps surveying a route to the Ohio river and up the Guyandotte valley to tap the coal and lumber fields. Soundings have been made for the bridge over the Ohio. It is said the C., H. & D. finds it cannot compete with the C. & O. and the B. & O. unless it has connections with the coal and lumber fields of West Virginia.

Charged with Killing Two Boys.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 6.—A sensation occured here this morning when news that Jesse H. Sumner, a well-known citizen of Buncombe county, had been arrested, charged with shooting some time last night, from ambush, a cpusin, Ernest Sumner, and Charlie West, two boys, aged eighteen. Both boys were riding the same horse about seventy-five yards from Jesse Sumner's house when the shooting occured. Sumner fell from his horse and died instantly, while West is fatally wounded. Sumner was arrested and brought here early this morning. An old feud had existed for some time between the families, but Sumner declares his innocence and says he will have no trouble establishing that fact. A shotgun was the weapon used. Charged with Killing Two Boys.

Mob of Lynchers Organizing. BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 6.—A report from Reedyville, Ky., the home of Major Hamilton, who was assassinated, reached here to-day that a mob was being organized to lynch his alleged murderers, who are in jail at Morgantown. The men are heavily guarded and will be moved to this place for safety. The grand jury returned an indictment for murder against Samuel Spencer and Alfred Belcher, and Samuel Spencer and Alfred Belcher, and they will be held without bail. The friends of Major Hamilton claim that he was robbed of \$75, but this has not yet been substantiated.

Wrecked by a Broken Flange. GARRISON, Col., April 6.—A broken flange on the tender of a south-bound Rio Grande passenger train caused a bad wreck near here yesterday. The express car was thrown to the right track and the baggage car and one coach rolled over to the left side. Express messenger Thomas was caught under a stove and badly burned. The express car caught fire and was with difficulty saved from destruction. A coffin containing a corpse was badly burned. Coasigerable express matter was desiroyed.

was descreyed.

Distinguished Arrivals. NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship New York, which reached port to-day from Southampton, had among her paisengers the Hon. John E. Risley, United States minister to Denmark; Gen. Albert Ordway, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. H. E. S. Somerville, H. E. Wanamaker, the Hon. George Keppel, second son of the Earl of Albertarle, and Samuel Newhouse. The two last named are going West on a hunting excursion.

Two Men Killed. ASHLAND, O., April 6.—The bodies of two well-dressed men, who are believed to have been William Merchant and James E. Lutton, of East Liverpool, O., were found lying by the side of the railway here this merning in a badly mangied condition. It is impossible to tell how they happened to have been killed, and there are suggestions of foul play.

PLEAS FOR MR. DANA

EFFORTS TO PREVENT REMOVAL OF THE EDITOR TO WASHINGTON.

Bartlett and Jere M. Wilson in the Famous Newspaper Libel Case.

NEW YORK, April 6 .- The arguments pon the application for a warrant of removal of Mr. Charics A. Dana from this city to the District of Columbia were resumed before Judge Brown in the United States District Court this morning. Yesterday afternoon after United States District Attorney MacFarlane had stated the case and made his application, Mr. Elihu Root, one of the counsel for the defendant, consumed the remainder of time up to the adjournment in arguing against the granting of the request of the United States district attorney. Lawyer Franklin Bartlett announced last evening that he would be ready to continue the argument for the defense when the proceedings would be resumed to-day. Ex-Judge Jere Wilson, ot Washington, accompanied by lawyers Bartlett and Root arrived at the court room at 11 o'clock. As on yesterday the counsel table was littered with bulky documents and statute books which were placed there by the lawyers on both sides. Mr. MacFarlane and his assistant, Mr. Kohler, were promptly on hand at the appointed time (1) o'clock), but Judge Brown had not put in an appearance.

When Mr. Dana arrived, a few minutes after 11 o'clock, one of the court officials prevented him from entering the inclosure set apart for the lawyers and reporters. However, when the indicted editor made known who he was, the officer opened the gate and let the very much interested gentleman in, Mr. Dana took a seat near one of the eastern windows where he held a whispered conversation with lawyer Root. In the meantime, Messrs. Wilson and Bartlett were reading law books and sheets of manuscript. Juoge Brown came into the court at 11:23 and, after having got through with some half dozen men who were anxious to become naturalized citizens of the United States, the Dana argument was re-In opening, Mr. Bartlett said that the

question of the indictment had been so fully gone into by his colleague, Mr. Root, yesterday, that it left very little for him to say on the subject. He said: "I shall call the attention of your Honor to certain constitutional guarantees involved in the case now at bar and I shall endeavor to convince the court that any construction such as that contended for by my friend, the learned district attorney, would be fatal to these constitutional guarantees or would virtually lead to the subversion of the Constitution; and then, in conclusion, the Constitution; and then, in conclusion, I shall argue as to the meaning of the thirty-third section of the judiciary act of 1874, when incorporated into and made part of the act of July 24, 1874. I shall discuss to a considerable extent the meaning of that act as now made part of the law of 1784 and then, in conclusion, I shall call the attention of you Honor to a contemporaneous construction of that act or section, as made part of that act which will make as made part of that act, which will make in this country to ld that there is in this country to hold that there is any power in the act of 1874 to remove the distinguished gentlemen whom I have the honor to represent, or any other citizen of the State of New York or of any State in the federal union to the District of Columbia for trial under an indictment for libel." THE WORD "DISHONEST."

Mr. Bartlett, after referring to the ala copy of the paper containing the alleged libel and said: "The word 'dishonest' used the same as it would have been in any ordinary article; that is, as if the article were inspired by malice and vindictiveness. showing that the party indicated was a dishonest man. It might be well for the dishonest man. It might be well for the court to inquire as to the quo animo of this prosecutor. By it they charge Mr. Dana with malice in publishing this article. It may be well for your Honor to consider, and for the people of this country to consider, the quo animo of the prosecutor in the District of Columbia or the person inspiring this prosecution. My objections to this affidavit are that the learned district attorney does not swear of his own knowledge as to the commission of any offense; he does not swear positively that any offense has been committed. He simply swears upon information and belief. He swears 'on deponent's information' and that the grounds of his belief are derived from the reading of said indictment and the bench warrants, and on that statement in the affidavit he charges the positive commission of a crime. It should set forth the facts and circumstances which are relied on to prove the charges. These are relied on to prove the charges. These tacts and circumstances should be within the knowledge of the party making the affidavit and not a mere formal verifica-tion of a public official.

affidavit and not a mere formal verification of a public official.

"Let me call your Honor's attention to the words of James Kent, in which he declared that one of the absolute rights of individuals and the right which has been declared by the people of this country as inherent and inalienable, is the right to personal liberty, and that without the security and enjoyment of this right there can be no civil liberty. So, I say, sir, the great question underlying all of our arguments is the great question of the right of personal liberty. The issue before your Honor to-day concerns not only the distinguished gentleman whom we have the honor to represent, but it affects every citizen of the United States. No, further, it affects the press of this country, for if the power which is invoked by the district attorney against our client be successfully invoked, there will be no such thing as liberty of the press of the United States."

After speaking for about twenty minutes on the rights of the press, Mr. Bartlett took up the point that a person accused of crime was entitled to a speedy trial bafore a jury in the State where the alleged crime was committed.

JUDGE BROWN INTERRUPTS.

Judge Brown interrupted Mr. Bartlett when the latter was discussing whether the offense, if any had been committed, was committed in New York or in the Dis trict of Columbia. Judge Brown said: "The question is what will these papers show as to the offense. Was the offense committed in the District of Columbia or not? Was it merely committed, so far as Mr. Dana is concerned? I am bound to consider that, The only charge against Mr. Dana is to suppose that he had written a paragraph which is alleged to be libel, and that Mr. Laffan circulated and published it in the District of Columbia and that Mr. Dana knew that that would be done. Mr. Root claimed yesterday that the only act of Mr. Dana's was an act done here, although he might have known that injurious consequences might occur elsewhere; that Mr. Laffan was the instrument by which the act of circulation elsewhere was made. The question is, so far as Mr. Dana is concerned, where was the offense, if any, committed? The consequences are supposed to have resulted in the District of Columbia. I do not remember whether the indictment charged it or any other place where the paper was circulated. It must be assumed that some injurious consequence resulted in the District of Columbia, otherwise the indictment would not have been found." The only charge against Mr. Dana is to

wise the indictment would not have been found."

After Mr. Bartlett had spoken for over two hours, he said: "Now, having gotten through my introductory remarks, I will proceed with the main argument. It is conceded that the only basis for this application is the incorporation in the act of June 24, 1874, relating to the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, of Section 33 of the judiciary act."

Mr. MacFarlane—Nothing different is claimed now.

There arose a question as to which act this case should come under and lawyers Root and Wilson tried to address the court. Judge Brown informed Mr. Wilson that he would have much pleasure in hearing him when Mr. Bartlett got through. Messrs. Wilson and Root then resumed their seats. Mr. Bartlett was still speaking when, at 2:15 p. m., a recess was taken for half an hour.

2:15 p. m., a recess was taken for half an hour.

Mr. Bartlett resumed his argument after recess. He outlined in concluding the provisions of the judicial act of 1789 and described particularly the concurrent jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts over certain kinds if misden anors. "So," he continued, "we have a clean federal scheme set forth here, applicable as is claimed in the report of the judiciary committee, and this equally true of Section 1014, to Circuit Courts of the United States and to District Courts of the United States as forming part of the federation system.

Ex-Judge Jere Wilson followed Mr. Bartlett, also speaking for the defense. His argument was principally on the matter of constructive presence. He took the ground that as far as the affidavit alleged, the acts of Mr. Dana, for which he has been indicted, were committed in New York, and "Unless you can constructively put him in the District of Columbia, he cannot be taken there for trial." The purpose of Section 33 of the judiciary act, Mr. Wil-

son said, was the removal of a party from a place where he may be found for trial before a court in another than that of offense; but that, he contended, gave no ground for the rendition of his client to the District Court at Washington. It is alleged that three hundred copies of the New York Sun containing the articles said to be libelous, were circulated in the District of Columbia, but it does not appear whether Mr. Noyes lived in the District. "There is no act of Congress," continued Mr. Wilson, defining libel as an offense against the United States and there is no pretense that there is any law by which action for libel can be sustained."

It was 4:30 when Mr. Wilson finished his argument. Then Mr. MacFarlane asked that he be permitted to defer his reply until Monday, pleading fatigue and the pressure of official business. Judge Brown set 2 o'clock Monday afternoon for the conclusion of the arguments and adjourned the hearing for the day.

RECEIVER M'NULTA'S BOND.

It Bears the Signature of Vice President Stevenson-The General Talks.

CHICAGO, April 6.-General McNulty's ond as reciver of the Whisky Trust arrived from Bloomington to-day and was filed in the United States Court. Very much to the surprise of General McNulta, it bore the signature of Vice President of the United States Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson had not been asked to sign the bond. He was in Bloomington the other day, and happened to be in the bank when General McNulta's friends were executing the bond. One of the men who had signed it before was out of the city, and Vice President Stevenson volunteered to take his place. The first General McNulta knew of it was when the papers came to him in Chicago. "I am a stalwart Republican, and everybody knows what kind of Democrat Mr. Stevenson is," said General McNulta, "but we have always been the best of friends. In 1874 Mr. Stevenson defeated me for Congress, but it did not disturb our friendly relations in the least. When he reached Washington and took my seat in Congress one of his first acts was to appoint my son one of his first acts was to appoint my son a cadet at Annapolis. Then when he was nominated for Vice President and came back to Bloomington I delivered an address of welcome and told him how proud all his fellow-citizens were that he had been put on the national ticket. But I never dreamed of his volunteering to sign my bond," General McNulta added.

DEATH ENDS A ROMANCE.

suicide of Carlo Reta and His Bride a Few Hours After Marriage.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.-Late vesterday afternoon the bodies of Carlo Enrico Reta and his wife of but a few hours were found dead in bed in a room of the Palace Hotel, of which they were guests. A pistol of small calibre was found, and a bullet hole over the heart of each told how they went out of the world together clasped in each other's arms. Carlo Enrico Reta, "Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Casart Cavalry," arrived in this city nine months ago. He had no means of earning a livelihood, except by giving instructions in the Italian language. This is how he became acquainted with Adele Wolf, the girl who was found dead at his side. His love was reciprocated by his pupil, but her mother riage. Reta was a musician, a gentleman by birth and breeding, and very popular in the Italian colony. He gave up his com-mission in the Italian army when he came mission in the Italian army when he came to this country, but his card still bore his title. Reta's family in Italy is a wealthy one, but the young man himself had little money. Joseph Wolf, the father of the dead girl is now in Carlsbad, Germany, being separated from his family. The dead girl had been to Europe with her mother, and was well educated, especially in music, and her voice far above the average.

MINISTER RANSOM ILL.

The Late I. P. Gray's Successor Afflicted with Carbuncles.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April 6 .- United States Minister Ransom was resting easier developed on his neck and a similar one s in evidence on his right elbow. These with extreme hoarseness, which troubles him, will probably prevent him taking acnim, will probably prevent him taking active part in the duties of his new office for a week or so. Until the minister recovers from his indisposition the legaton remains in charge of Edward C. Butler, secretary. Mr. Butler will officially inform the Mexican government of the arrival of the new representative and within a few days ask his official reception and recognition by the President and his Cabinet.

CASHIER GRADY'S WEAKNESS.

Fond of Balls and Suppers, and Robbed His Bank of \$25,000. Grady, cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, was arrested to-day on a from inside sources that the amount taken was \$25,000, but that Grady had made bezzlement was discovered by Grady stealng \$19,000 outright. He went to Philadelphia to deposit \$25,000 but only put \$6,000 away and pocketed the balance. Bank Examiner James Harrity, it is said, discovered the differences between the actual balance at Philadelphia and what it should have been and caused Grady's arrest.

Grady entered the bank as messenger and was promoted step by step until he attained the position of cashier. He was well known in society and it is said bis weakness was for fashionable balls and suppers. His downfall is said to be the result of stock speculations. The officials of the institution decline to make public the exact amount of the defalcation. Bank Examiner Harrity is now in charge of the bank. It is said Grady's bondsmen will make the loss good. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000 and the surplus funds \$100,000, and the defalcation does not affect the bank. way and pocketed the balance. Bank Ex-

Pythian Funds Secured. CHICAGO, April 6 .- The board of control, Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, reporder, and which has carried its principal account with the City National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., the depository for the Endowment Rank, state that the temporary Endowment Rank, state that the temporary suspension of the City National Bank will not in the least embarrass the Endowment Rank nor will a dollar of the funds be lost, its balance being specially secured by a bond in more than double the amount. The board announces that all drafts that have been issued by them and are now outstanding will be paid in full on presentation to the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex., with which arrangements have been specially made for that purpose.

Ex-President Day Arraigned. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.-Frederick T. Day, president of the defunct Plankinton Bank, was arraigned by Judge Wallber to-day. He is charged with accepting deposits at a time when he knew the institution to be insolvent. Day came into court on crutches. He fell and broke his leg on crutches. He fell and broke his leg some months ago. The accident delayed proceedings up to this time. He looked pale and haggard owing to his long confinement, and his hair seems grayer than it was a year ago. A plea of not guilty was entered. No date was set for the trial, owing to the absence of District Attorney Braze. It is not likely that the case will come up at the present term of court. The case of Cashier Koetting, of the Southside Savings Bank, will be set for trial this week.

The Commercial Bank Case. CINCINNATI, April 6.-Previous to the continuation of the Commercial Bank case in the insolvency court to-day, W. H. Savings Bank and Trust Company was made assignee, with W. H. Campbell as co-trustee. Michael Ryan. H. C. Yergason and William S. Rowe were appointed appraisers and all legal proceedings were stopped. Such compromises have been made as will enable the affairs of the bank to be closed up promptly and probably resume business. Campbell resigned as assignee. The Union

All Will Recover. ALTON, ill., April 6.—The fourteen men who were injured in the Chicago & Alton wreck at Alton, yesterday morning, are all doing well at St. Joseph's Hospital, and the attending physicians state that there will be no more deaths. At the inquest held here, last night, over the body of Frank Harriman, of Philadelphia, one of the four killed, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts already published.

FAREWELL SPEECHES

MR. CLEVELAND THANKED BY THE BRAZILIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Reply of the President-Addresses That Have Significance in View of the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

Brazilian plenipotentiaries who presented the case of that country in the arbitration of the Missiones boundary contention with the Argentine Republic, presented their let-ters of recall to President Cleveland today and said farewell. The plenipotentiaries were accompanied by the attaches of the mission and were presented by acting Secretary of State Uhl, in the Blue Room of the White House. The speeches exchanged were out of the usual order, in view of the special character of the mission, and the remarks of President Cleveland in response to Baron Rio Branco, who acted as spokesman for the Brazillans, were significant where they touched upon arbitration, having in mind the efforts now being made to induce Great Britain to submit her boundary dispute with Venezuela to this method of settlement. The Brazilians were resplendent in gold laces, and embroideries, and medals, and red ribbons, in marked contrast with the plain black attire of the President and Secretary Uhl. After the fornal presentation, Baron Rio Branco said: mal presentation, Baron Rio Branco said:

"Mr. President—The award rendered by your Excellency on the boundary question submitted for arbitration by my government and that of the Argentine Republic, under the treaty of the 7th of September, 1889, has fulfilled the object of the special mission which, during nearly two years, I have had the good fortune to discharge, in conjunction with General Cirqueira, near the person of your Excellency. Thus, I have now the honor to present two letters from the President of the United States of Brazil, in one of which he expresses his appreciation and that of the Brazilian nation for the gracious solicitude with which your preclation and that of the Brazilian nation for the gracious solicitude with which your Excellency examined and determined the question submitted to your decision, and in the other of which he gives notice of the recall of the two ministers on special mission intrusted with the advocation of the rights of Brazil, The congratulations exchanged between the Presidents of the two Republics clearly demonstrated that your Excellency's decision was received in both countries with satisfaction. It is gratifying to be able to record this new triumph of international arbitration, the practice of which, always earnestly advocated by the United States of America, has become more frequent in our day and marks one of the greatest advance in the modern law of nations."

Then followed the customary expressions of good will and thanks of the retiring plenipotentiary. The President replied as

"Mr. Minister-It is very gratifying to me to receive from your hands the letter whereby the President of the United States of Brazil expresses in his own name and that of the Brazilian nation the appreciation of my action in connection with the question of boundaries between your country and the Argentine Republic which was submitted to me as arbitrator by the joint submitted to me as arbitrator by the joint choice of the two parties concerned in the choice of the two parties concerned in the contention. The United States has long and earnestly advocated the resort to international arbitration in settlement of differences which may not be amenable to the ordinary methods of diplomatic treatment, especially for the adjustment of controversies depending largely on historical facts and determinable on competent evidence and under rules akin to those which obtain in judicial procedure. Lending their example, as they have done, on many occasions by themselves resorting to this honorable and humane form, the United States, through their chief magistrate, could do no less than give their assistance to other friendly states in furthering a like disposition of controversies arising between to other friendly states in furthering a like disposition of controversies arising between them; and hence it was not alone a gratifying pleasure to me to assume the grave personal responsibility tendered to me by Brazil and the Argentine Republic, but it was also in a high sense the fulfillment of an international duty toward two friendly states which it behooved the President of the United States to perform in the interest of peace and good relationship on the Western hemisphere.

"During the long period of my consideration of the interesting question involved in the Missiones boundary dispute, it has been my good fortune to maintain agreeable personal relations with the envoy of the two countries, who had been intrusted by their respective governments with the presentation of their cases, and the evidence and arguments in support thereof. Now,

sentation of their cases, and the evidence and arguments in support thereof. Now, that their labors and mine in this regard are ended, and the special mission that has called you hither is appropriately closed, it becomes my duty to receive your letters of recall prior to your return to your own country. I trust that you and your esteemed colleague, General Cirqueira, will carry with you no less agreeable memories than those you leave here in official and than those you leave here in official and social circles. To the friendly assurances heretofore given of the attachment of this heretofore given of the attachment of this government and my countrymen for the sister republics of South America, I am gratified at the opportunity to add renewed expression, and I beg that on your return you will convey to the President of the United States of Brazil my best wishes that peace and prosperity may long be the portion of that country."

INTERESTING TESTS.

Penetration of Bullets Fired from the Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The Ordiance Bureau of the War Department has been conducting a series of tests at the arsenal ,967 feet. Nine different kinds of targets each, so that if necessary two of them abnormal by accidents. The targets consisted of green oak, soft pine, a brick wall, moist sand, loam, coarse gravel, clay, clay and loam combined and sand and loam combined. The bullets penetrated 6½ inches into the green oak and they went 211-3 inches into the soft pine uninjured. The moist sand was penetrated to a depth of 18½ inches and the loam admitted them 212-3 inches. The coarse gravel stopped the bullets at 12 inches. The sand and loam target and the clay target were penetrated 17 and 22½ inches, respectively, and the clay and loam was entered for 22½ inches. The bullets were crushed into shapeless lumps against the brick wall, but not before they had penetrated 11-3 inches. abnormal by accidents. The targets con-

Venezuela state that ex-Congressman Livdoctrine. Mr. Livingstone introduced the resolution which passed Congress directresolution which passed Congress directing the State Department to intercede between Great Britain and venezuela for a settlement of their troubies. He also made a speech on the Monroe doctrine. The speech, it seems, has struck a popular chord in Venezuela and has attracted a great deal of attention there. It has been translated into Spanish and is printed in full as a memorable utterance. A Venezuelan poet has written a poem sounding Mr. Livingstone's praises, and his picture, advices received here say, appears in all the newspapers.

The Carson Mint Shortage. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Officials of the mint bureau and of the secret service dirision of the Treasury Department do not believe and utterly discredit a story sent out by a news association that the shortage in the Carson City, Nev., mint will reach a half million dollars. They say they have no information to show a shortthey have no information to show a shortage of more than \$90,000, as stated in the Associated Press dispatch yesterday. They also discredit the report that the San Francisco Mining Association has asked to have all Carson City gold coin recalled, saying that no such information has been received, and that there has been no gold coinage at the Carson mint since May, 1803. All coinage prior to that time at that mint, as at other mints, was regularly tested by the government assay commission.

Movements of Our War Ships. WASHINGTON, April 6.-The Monteres sailed yesterday, from San Francisco, for Callao, Peru. She will stop at all of the prin-cipal ports of Central and South America. The San Francisco has called from Paler-mo, Italy, for Smyrna, and the Marblehead

Another Case for Gresham. SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 6.-The case of the three Americans-Jos. C. Scarter Wm. Carney and D. A. More-who were arby Mexican officials on the charge of smuggling horses over the border, and who were imprisoned at Ensenada, seems from all accounts to be in a more unsettled state than ever. Hon. W. W. Bowers brought the matter before one State Department with the result that the men, after examination, were ordered released, their stock returned to them with permission to use their own discretion about returning to United States territory with their possessions. The men, however, give an entirely different version of the result of their trial, stating that they were still virtually prisoners, their stock being withheld and they themselves forbidden to quit Mexican territory. They claim local officers are using discretionary proceedings not warranted by the government orders and ask the State Department to give their case immediate consideration. rested during the latter part of January WASHINGTON, April 6.-Baron Rio Branco and General Cirqueira, the special

WASHINGTON, April 6. - Secretary Gresham is at Fortress Monroe, where he will remain until Sunday night, when he is will remain until Sunday night, when he is expected to leave by boat for Washington, returning to his desk at the State Department on Monday.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$157,064,752; gold reserve, \$90,449,115.

Dr. J. B. Byrnes has been appointed a pension examining surgeon at Bedford, Ind.

C. H. Mansur, Assistant Controller of the Treasury, who is lying ill at the National Hotel, in this city, is resting more easy tonight, and his condition is thought to be somewhat improved.

A PLAN THAT FAILED. Advertising Scheme That Was

Speedily Abandoned.

R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper.

It was in every sense one of the most prosperous business houses in the city, not only because its chief article—a breakfast cereal—was one of sterling merit, but because its methods of acquainting the public with that fact proved it to be a house that was conducted by men who understood the art of eccentric advertising in all its most delicate and subtle phases. They did not make it a point to call the attention of the public to the fact that Fattine was consumed entirely by crowned heads, fearing that they might waken the latent prejudices of all democratic people. They didn't say that Achilles and Orion would eat it if alive to-day, for fear of flying over the intellectual heads of people who might not be familiar with the classics. Nor did they herald its virtues in letters of electricity on R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper. herald its virtues in letters of electricity on the ebon bosom of the night. They knew very well by experience that their great chance of success lay in establishing their claim that Fattine was the staff of life ciaim that Fattine was the staff of life used by the brawny, hard-muscled, twelve-dollar-a-week Spartan, with a wife and eight children to provide for. So they lit upon the novel plan of sending two men up Broadway side by side. One man stood over six feet high, and weighed two hundred and twenty pounds. He bore upon his back and bosom the legend in great black letters:

His companion was a man about five feet high, and weighed probably ninety-five pounds. He also wore a legend: I DONT!

As they walked up Broadway they were, considered collectively, the cynosure of all eyes. Such laughter had rarely been heard on Broadway before.

Many were the comments on the shrewdness of the advertisers in attracting pub-lic attention to Fattine, and many were the comments on the great moral courage the comments on the great moral courage of the two men who wore the signs lashed about their bodies. They were followed by a surging crowd that shouted and laughed, but still they plodded on, full of heroic resignation, and with the stolid determination to perform their duty according to the terms of the contract. If the proprietors of Fattine had been present they would have flapped their commercial wings with joy, and concluded that the wealth of the Indies was about to be bestowed upon them by a flapped their commercial wings with joy, and concluded that the wealth of the Indies was about to be bestowed upon them by a grateful world. But they were not there, and their peripatetic representatives, using their own judgment, left the crowded thoroughfare to take a mental rest on Church street. Now, the sidewalks on Church street are very narrow, and on this day they were littered with great dry-goods cases awaiting shipment. Sometimes the big man would crowd the little man into the gutter, and would not listen to the latter's profane admonition to keep on the outside and make the signs read right. For the little man, with a keen rense of humor, realized that his companion represented the story of Fattine, while he was the denouement, and that he thus bore the same relation to his companion that the tercets of a sonnet bear to the quatrains. Still the large man kept the walk, and crowded his colleague into the gutter, which was full of mud. This system of injustice was maintained until the little man who didn't eat Fattine lost his temper, and landed a blow on the chin of the giant, and sent him sprawling in the middle of the street. The large was up in an instant, fanning the air with both hands, for the little man who didn't eat Fattine could not be reached. The only time the big man touched him was when his face encountered the kauckles of the little man, which filled the crowd with a delight little short of a benia.

When the big man finally was forced to

When the big man finally was forced to give up the unequal contest he said to his small friend, "What do you eat, anyhow?"
"Beefsteak and potatoes," replied the small man.

And when the proprietors of Fattine heard about it they dismissed them both, and resorted ever after to legitimate and dignified forms of advertising.

AMERICAN DIALECT STUDIES. A Systematic Attempt to Fix the Lim-

its of Provincialisms. Philadelphia Inquirer. Philadelphia Inquirer.
The American Dialect Society, of which E. H. Babbitt, Columbia College, New York city, is secretary, is endeavoring to make a record of the variations of American speech. Part VII of Dialect Notes, published by the society, contains a circular of leading questions designed to bring out local usages in pronunciation. Here are a few of these questions:

At what time do you begin to say "good evening?" bo you say "good forenoon?"
Would you say "I want up," meaning "I want to get up?"
Would you say "the butter is all," meaning that there it no more?
Would you say "I wonder if I shall get to go," meaning I wonder if I shall be able to go?" able to go?
The circular contains seventy such que

The circular contains seventy such questions and by the responses to them it is hoped to define the geographical limits of particular verbal or phrase usages and pronunciations. Just what can be accomplished in this direction is shown by the interesting compilations of Jerseyiston, made by B. F. Lee, of Trenton, with the assistance of Judge Garrison, Dr. J. S. Brown and Marie Bryan Eyre, of Vincentown; Mary L. Townsend, of Trenton, and other persons. The gathering of provincialisms is a fascinating pursuit and that it may have a public value the papers published in Dialect Notes fully shows. Readers of Fenimore Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales will remember the exclamation, "Anan!" so frequently used by Natty Bumpo. It appears that the word is in common use in New Jersey and that the novelist learned it at his boyhood's home, in Burlington county. novelist learned it at his boyhood's nome, in Burlington county.

At the outstart we are informed that the natives say "Jersey," not "New Jersey." Among the many verbal variations from the literary standard in common use we have only room for a few. These are "afeared" for afraid, "ager" for ague, "apple palsy" for drunkenness, "aside" in "Are you aside?" meaning are the house-

"afeared" for afraid. "ager" for ague.
"apple palsy" for drunkenness, "aside" in
"Are you aside?" meaning are the household goods in order after moving; "be" for
am and are and "beant" for am not and
are not; "blickey," a small pail; "boyzee"
for boy: "field," an overgrown farm;
"flinch," meaning abundant; "golly keeser,"
an oath; "gosterer," one who brags; "iag,"
a small load of hay; "lug," as in "The
dogs lug at the wagon," that is, "bark;"
"mought," for might; "sistern," plural of
sisters; "tacker," a small child; "tittavating," putting to rights.

In south Jersey V is often pronounced
as the Elder Weller pronounced it, like W.
in Gloucester county people say "Weal and
winegar are good wittles to take aboard a
wessel," and in the Canadian train shed one
stentorian voice calls out, "Train for Westwille, Woodbury, Wenonah, Wineland, Millwille, etc.," reminding the traveler with
what tenacity a London, cockneyism has
survived in an American commonwealth.
What one learns by a study of these local
usages is that they are not provincialisms,
but survivals. Many of the New Jersey expressions have come to Jersey by way of
New England from old England, "Housen,"
by the old plural for houses; "hether"
means "haw" both in New Jersey and
Maine. A Jersey use of the verb "handle,"
as in "that's the way he was handled."
does not appear in this collection. In connection with the inability to pronounce the
letter V, it is interesting to recall that we
owe the word "vest" to the fact that the
old clothes dealers of London could not
say "waistcoat," which became "valstcoat"
and then "vest."

Hail, Rain or Shine.



YOU

Are going to buy a new Bicycle this season it is about time you select your mount. Remember that all Bicycles look alike; but they are not constructed the Few of them same. are reinforced, and none of them are better than

Big Three

VICTOR, \$100 RAMBLER, \$100 OUTING, \$85

They are standards of excellence. will be told that

Rag Shop and Cut-Price Bicycles Are "Just as Good."

Remember that you are not buying the



wheel for its looks, but to ride. It will pay you to inquire about the metal under the nickel and enamel, Ask if it is reinforced. And there is an advantage in buying a wheel made at home. Outings are an Indianapolis production.

We are headquarters for Cycle Sundries, and carry a fine line of Victor Sporting Goods.

Hay & Willits M'f'g Co.,

70 North Penn. St.

